IN FREE TRADE ENGLAND

Workingmen Get Less and Can Buy Less Than Americans.

HOW JOHN BULL'S PEOPLE STARVE.

A Returned American Tells Some Startling Stories About English Poverty-Taxing the Nation to the Death Point-A Picture of the Land Where Baths Are Luxurious and Fruit is a Rarity.

New York Recorder.

It has become one of the most popuular pastimes of the tariff reformers of this country to try to make the people believe that there is a millenium for the workingmen across the water in free trade England.

For convincing proof of the fact that this is false it is but necessary for a person of average intelligence to converse for five minutes with a fairminded American who may have spent any length of time in England, and any length of time in Engiand, and used his eyes and ears. It was the good fortune of a reporter for the Recorder to have a three hours' talk on Friday night with such a man, a resident of Philadelphia, who has but recently returned from a two-years' sojourn in London, This was Mr. Wallace V. Johnson, a man of middle age and thorough education, who went to England in the spring of 1800 to take charge of a large factory that proposed to manufacture a peculiar style of wire bustles for the fashionable world of England. Unfortunately for the enterprise, however, bustles went out of fashion, and the enterprise was compelled to surrender to the dictates of a fluctating style and abandon the field.

Mr. Johnson received a salary of \$2,000 myear in England. When he went over he was told that such an income would be fully equal to \$2,700 or \$2,800 a year on this side of the Atlantic, owing to the cheapness of everything English. He has returned convinced that with \$1,200 a year here he could live better, with more comfort and far more luxuries, and he is now one of the most ardent believers in high tariff as a means of koeping up the wage scale and keeping down the price list. used his eyes and cars. It was the good

of keeping up the wage scale and keep-ing down the price list.

"Soon after I went there," he said, "I found myself the object of much jesting about the tariff, and as the time went about the tariff, and as the time went on and the passage of the McKinley bill became more and more certain, I was approached every day by business men who declared that it would rain England if that law went into operation. They practically admitted that under a high American tariff England would pay our taxes, and that every cent going into the treasury as a result of the customs regulations meant almost a cent going out of English pockets. At last, when the act was passed, some of my commercial friends became almost hysterical in their denunciation of such a terical in their denunciation of such a measure, which, they presaged, meant such a stringency as they had seldom

een there.

"The economists of England, of course, do not admit anything of the sort, but denounce the measure on high moral grounds of unfairness. The bulk of the people, however, look upon the American tariff as one of their greatest bugbears, with good reason, for their free trade system means no more nor no less than a crinding, crushing, withering

trade system means no more nor no less than a grinding, crushing, withering tax upon everything that they eat and drink and wear.

"Now follow me a moment while I tell you how England, with no tariff as a means of raising revenue, creates her fund for the support of the government—a fund that is necessarily appallingly large, a reservoir of pap for the army of aristocratic loafers whose titles and clorical livings cause a tremendous drain aristocratic loafers whose titles and clorical livings cause a tremendous drain upon the treasury. It is a constant succession of tax, tax, with no end and no prospect of a change. It is a blood-sucking, devastating process of poor-making, and every one of the lower classes must give.

WHY THE RENTS ARE LOW.

why the rents are low.

"When you take a house you may be surprised to get such a good dwelling for so small a rental. We paid \$35 a month for a nice, eight-room house out in Tottenham, six miles from the centre of the city. That was not bad. But my \$35 represented only my bare rental. Was there more, do you say? Of course there was more to be paid out of my pocket. In the first place there was the water rate, which I had to pay. Then there were the taxes upon the property, which I as tenant had to pay instead of the owner; then there were the taxes upon the property, which I as tenant had to pay instead of the owner; then there were the titles to the church, until in the end my taxes and other assessments aggresated over 38 per cent of my rental, and my yearly output for the house went up with a rush till I began to think that I was hiring a palace.

"Is that all? Not by a good margin! I paid 33 per cent alone, as I say, in queen's tax, and I paid besides \$30 a year as a tax on my income, in addition to all that I could think of in the way of personalities, and many more that the collector kindly prompted me into remembering. This income tax does not, of course, affect the poorer classes directly, though it necessarily had its effect eventually in raising the cost of the production of the food and clothing and other essentials of life. The prosent rate for this tax is 6d upon every pound of income per annum when the income is 200 pounds and over. Take that fact over to New York and tell it to your business men—that for every \$5 they make in the year they must pay I cents in fax, if they should be so extremely lucky as to live in glorious free trade. England, The tax includes everything-from which you derive an income, whether the sources be under English domain or not. If I had owned a farm here in Pennsylvania, of which taxes were due to the United States, I should also have had to pay an income tax to Queen Victoria. If I should have drawn a pension from Uncle Sam for my services in the war, Victoria would h

TITHES ARE CHOKING THE FARMERS.

"What has been left of it? Well, all that the wealthy landowners have not been able to have taken off by means of special acts of Parliament, and all that was originally put upon the shoulders of the poor. Fifty or one hundred years ago a tithe was placed upon the land for the support of the church, amounting to seventeen shillings an acre. It was then proportioned to the value of the crop taken off the land in that particular year, and it has remained the same since, notwithstanding the fluctuations of the crops and the changes in the soil. In the case of the small farmer this tax means ruin when the crop fails.

"While I was in England the London Sur, one of the most truthfal papers TITHES ARE CHOKING THE PARMERS.

concerning the state of free trade England, conducted an extensive investigation into the condition of the agricultural classes, with the view of ascertaining why it is that so many are going out of farming. The correspondent who went most thoroughly into the subject, reported that the farm hands could not live on the wages they received, and that the farm holders were being hurdened down by the tithes and other taxes. Thousands of acres are being taxes. Thousands of acres are being taxes from the farming districts every year to be turned into shooting preserves and parks. In other words, the soil is becoming non-productive, and the poor are paying for it.

"There could be no more unjust, grinding tax upon the people than the tithes, for a large proportion of the money so raised goes to support clergymen whose livings are the gift of the influential political friends, and whose religious duties are practically absent. concerning the state of free trade Eng-

EVEN THE RICH ARE TAXED. "But yet the rapacious maw of the great unfillable, with its precious free trade system' needs more of the peotrade system' needs more of the people's blood. It puts the leeches this time to the sides of the prosperous business men, who are doing well, and whose operations make them fat proy. A very clever system, that we have tried here and abandoned, is in force, to get an income out of the movements of the great machine of trade. For every check that is drawn, for whatever amount, a two-cent stamp must be affixed, else it will be void. For every receipt given for two pounds or more there must be a two-cent stamp purchased. Every bill of lading must bear a stamp of varying value, the minimum beiog five shiflings. Some of the great firms have papers so important that their stamps alone amount to £100 pounds cach. Does the merchant stand this additional expense or does he slip it into his normal expense account, and thus make it a part of his cost of production, of which the purchaser must pay a large share? The way of human nature makes but one course possible. course possible.

HOW IT AFFECTS THE PEOPLE. "We are coming now to the point of seeing how all this affects the people. In the first place it affects their wages, their food and their comforts. In the their food and their comforts. In the second place it is affecting their physical condition, and the day is not far of when the world will awake to the surprising fact that the English common people form a race of dwarfs. Let me give you a few figures on the wage question that I know to be accurate, for they are drawn from the records of our factory. When we established the give you a few lighted on the wage question that I know to be accurate, for they are drawn from the records of our factory. When we established the plant in London we took over a skilled machinist, who had always worked in Philadelphia for an average wage of \$1,000 a year. He was told before he went over that the \$1,000, which would be his salary there, would be equal at least to \$1,500, and in a month we put his wage up to £6 a week, or about \$1,500 a year. When he had tried the job for a year he wrote back to the owners of the concern that he would have to give up his position and return to America, for he had found that even with his \$1,500 a year he could not get the living and the comforts that he had been accustomed to in America. We filled his place by an Englishman, whose work in his particular line was worth more to us than our Philadelphian, and we paid him 25 shillings, which we eventually raised to thirty. He had never received as much before, and on this he struggled along, with bare food enough to keep his body and soul togother. One of his children died, and the poor tellow had not money enough to bury her.

"Among the other men whom we took over was a braider, whose wage, based on his American earnings, was 46½ shillings a week, and he, too, rewoman whom we took over received \$12 a week. When she fell a victim to the food of poverty and came back, her place was taken by an Englishwoman who received the munificent wage of 20 shillings, as against \$8 in Philadelphia.

PAUPERS' WAGES—PAUPERS' POO.

in Philadelphia.

PAUPERS' WAGES-PAUPERS' FOOD.

"So much for the wages-and remem. ber that there are thousands of men and women frantic for the chance to get women trainte for the chance to get such earnings. Let us see how they eat—let us see if the free trade cry that the smaller wages will buy more meat and more clothes and more shelter. Take my case, paying \$26 a week for three rooms and board for myself, my wife and little girl, Could, I get my American meals even at that high rate? Not much! I scarcely saw a vegetable American meals even at that high rate? Not much! I scarcely saw a vegetable at breakfast, and I was astounded one day when our good and gracious landlady kindly offered to cook us a steak if we would buy it. I once grew hungry for some oysters, and paid sixty cents for half a dozen. As I did not like the taste of old pennies with which they were impregnated I loft four of them on my plate. English oysters do not suit the American palate, and I did not have wealth enough to cultivate a taste for them. I had one peach during the two years that I was across the water, and for that I paid twelve cents. I paid the same for a Newtown pippin, but I would not buy the common apples that were offered for sale in the streets. The cheapest strawberries that I over bought were twelve cents a pound, and I never cheapest strawerries that I over bought were twelve cents a pound, and I never got a grape for less than sixty cents a pound, while they were often quoted as high as \$1.25. The cheapest tomatoes were twelve cents a pound, and they ran as high as twenty-four cents.

"Oreans is almost an unknown luxury.
Our shopkeeper, a man who had ac-

"Cream is almost an unknown luxury. Our shopkeeper, a man who had accumulated a hoard of, perhaps, \$50,000, complained that he had never tasted cream in his life, saying, 'Cream is not for the likes o' me.' A .rump steak costs from 28 to 32 cents a pound, while here in Philadelphia I can get the same thing for 18 or 18 cents.

MEAT IS A REAL LUXURY.

"The English laborer gets meat once a day, but his children do not have it but once a week until they grow old onough to earn wages. The meat that they eat is merely a boiling piece of the neck or flank and is most unsavory looking. Such a thing as a steak or chopnover graces the table of the average workingman. Our English head mechanic told me that he had been married twenty-four years, and never in his life had he had a piece of beefsteak on his table. Another of our men said that he had once had a chicken, but that was on his wedding day, and it cost so much that he had nover repeated the indulgence.

"The men brought their dinners in cana, containing a lump of this una day, but his children do not have it

twenty varieties of it brewed in England. There is never a vegetable in the morning and never a fruit except upon the most holiday occasions.

HOW DO THEY LIVE AT ALL?

"Can they live on this food? Can you call mere existence living? Could our workmen live on half rations day our workings live but what are in and raise a healthy family, and earn his wages? Yes, they live, but what are they coming to? They are not a hardy race, as they used to be. My first impression when I walked through the streets of London was that I was among the people of Gulliver's imagination. The men are short and wizened, their faces are yellow and their oyes heavy. The women are old before they are out of their teens, and the children show the effect of their blight. Perhaps the best argument that shows that the English race is deteriorating is to be found in the army roports. For some years the English milliary authorities have agreed that the standard of manhood in England is going down, and to-day it is an open secret that the gravest fears are entortained lest the day will come when the English army will be weighed and found wanting from a mere lack of physical strength. The London Star recently remarked upon this, and said that the minimum standard of height and chest measurement required for the army has been reduced more than once until men are now accepted who stand five feet three inches, with a chest measurement of thirty-three inches. Even Wolsley himself has admitted that the race is growing shorter and more narrow chested, and it is practically accepted as a fact that the common people are wasting away.

"The future of these people, who barely earn enough to live upon, forms an interesting and vital problem in England to-day, and whatever importance the home rule question may have in politics, there is always in the mind of the average Englishman, the stunning fact that the army of paupers is yearly growing. Joseph Chamberlain recently made a series of feports upon this subject to Parliamen', and he demonstrated that 15 per cent of the agricultural laborers who live to the age of sixty go to the poorhouse, while 50 per cent of all the laborers who reach the same age become charges upon the community. Indeed, it is not concealed that the country looks forward to carriage for at least half of it

of Brotherly Love who own their own homes than in the whole of Europa. They are better homes, too, by far, for in England, where are the best dwellings for the poor, there is no such thing as a furnace, or a circulating boiler, or a bathroom, or, in fact, none of the very commonest conveniences without which our workingmen would think them-selves unable to .ivo. OUR CAR DRIVERS AND THEIR MERCHANTS.

"You ask for a comparison between the classes here and there. Well, that is a very hard thing to give, off-hand, but I have been thinking of it, and I will venture this statement, the correctwill venture this statement, the correctness of which I can vouch for, and a denial of which I would welcome as a challenge: Our street-car drivers and conductors, getting an average of \$1 and \$14 a week, live just as well, and even better in some ways, than the average good, well-to-do English merchant of the middle class. I do not mean the small shopkeepers but the merchants, who own their own places. Our people live better, for they have delicacies occasionally upon their tables, of which the others only dream. With that scale in mind, you can picture to yourself the relations between the other classes here and in England.

"And now," concluded Mr. Johnson, as the reporter rose to go, "hear the howlers who shriek that the Homestead riots are the result of the low wages paid

riots are the result of the low wages paid here, and that the English workingman is far better off, because the gets more and can buy more with what he gets. Good-bye! Give my compliments to any of your tree trade friends whom you may meet, and send them down to me. You can turnish them with my address, and I can furnish them with tons upon tons of thinking material."

Nervous Dyspepsia. Senator James F. Pierce, of New York,

Senator James F. Pierce, of New York, writes:

"For the past two years I have suffered very much from an aggravated form of nervous dyspepsia. I have resorted to various remedial agents, deriving but little benefit. A few months since a friend of mine suggested the trial of Allocock's Pours PLASTERS. Following the suggestion, I have been using the same with the happiest effects. To those similarly afflicted let me suggest the manner of their use. I place one over my stomach, one over the hepatic region, and one on my back. The effect is excellent. From the day I commenced their use have been slowly but surely improving, and am quite confident that by continuing I shall again be restored to my accustomed health."

Sailors prefer a tark on land to a night in gale on the sea.—Jester.

Guaranteed Cure.

Guaranteed Cure.

We authorize our advertised druggist to sell Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, upon this condition. If you are afflicted with a cough, cold or any lung, throat or chest trouble, and will use this remedy as directed, giving it a fair trial, and experience no benefit, you may return the bottle and have your money refunded. We could not make this offer did we not know that Dr. King's New Discovery could be relied on. It never disappoints. Trial bottle frees at the Logan Drug Co.'s drug store. Large size 50c. and \$1.

and \$1.

In another column of this paper will be found an advertisement of a medicine known as Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoa Remedy, for sale by druggists of Wheeling. In almost every neighborhood throughout the west, there are some one or more persons, whose lives have been saved by this remedy. It is natural for such persons to take especial pleasure in recommending the remedy to others. The praise that follows its introduction and use makes it immensely popular. While it is intended especially for colic, cholera morbus, dysentery and diarrhoa, it is also claimed to cure chronic diarrhoa. If such be the case, it is certainly a "God-send" to many a poor mortal.

HE Intelligencer JOB PRINTING OFFICE

IS DOING

Commercial and Office Printing, Dodgers, Circulars, Folders, Pamphlets, Books, Catalogues, Fine Cut and Illustrated Work, Wedding and Social Printing, Hangers, Posters, Show-Bill Work and Corporation Bonds.

NEW DESIGNS

In the Typographic Art Sug-gested and Executed in the

COLOR WORK

Solicited. We blendall known colors harmoniously, obtaining the most striking effects produced with Printing ink.

SMALL OUTLAY

We can get up a line of Office Stationery that will be neat and attractive.

The Intelligencer Job Printing Office,

25 and 27 FOURTEENTH ST., WHEELING, W. VA.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that f recommend it as superior to any prescription mown to me." H. A. Anches, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"The use of 'Castoria' is so universal and its merits so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach."

New York City.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhesa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication. "For several years I have recommended your 'Castoria,' and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced benedicial results."

EDWIN F. PARDER, M. D.



DR. MOTT'S

relieving prolonged and painful suppression of the menstrual periods, they are the only ond certain cure ever offered to women, they are especially made for married laddes, o and always to be relied upon. Be sure you ask for Dr. Mott's Ponnyroyal Pills. They the genuine, \$1 per box, sent by mail. Dr. Mott's Chemical Co., Cleveland, O.

15 or 20 Boys and Young Men -CAN NOW GET A-

Victor Junior AT NEARLY HALF PRICE! .

While the assortment lasts only. Such an offer

EDW. L. ROSE & CO. THE INTELLIGENCER
BEACLEAR AND PRESENTABLE PAPER

CORNICE AND TIN ROOFING. GALVANIZED IRON CORNICE -AND-

Special attention given to all kinds of Sheet Iron and Tin Work on Buildings. -ALSO-

TIN ROOFING!

STEEL AND FELT ROOFING. Call and get prices before contracting, as I am prepared to give bargains in that line of work.

B. P. CALDWELL, Corner Main and South Street

MILL SUPPLIES.

GARLOCK PACKING

FOR STEAM ENGINES, IS THE BEST.

Does not cut the rods. Is steam tight. Will last longer than any other.

CHARLES H. BERRY, WILL SUPPLIES.

NO. 1230 WATER STREET.

BEAVER COLLEGE AND MUSICAL
INSTITUTE. Beaver, Pa., for young girls
and young ladies, opens its infirt-eighth year
September 13. Literary, Art. Elocution and
Music courses. No death in thirty-eight years.
An able faculty. Prices moderate. Special advantages in Music Bend for catalogue to the
President, Rev. R. T. TAVIOR. 172-was Wheeling Business College!

THE OLD RELIABLE. A Live Progressive, Thorough School

EDUCATIONAL.

For beautiful Catalogue, address as above. Daw

WESLEYAN FEMALE INSTITUTE
STAUNTON, VIRGINIA.
Opens Sept. 22, 1892. One of the most theyongh Schools for Young Ladies in the South.
Twenty-five teachers and officers. Conservatory Course in Music. One hundred and fifty two boarding pupils from twenty States. Climate unexcelled. Special inducements to persons at a distance. Those seeking the best School for the lowest terms, write for Catalogue of this time-honored School, to the President, W.E.A. HIRBIS, B. D., Stanton, Va.

HOLLINS INSTITUTE
BOTETOURT SPRINGS, VA.
For Young Ladles, Opens Sept. It. 1822. 56th
Sear. E. Olficors and Teschoot. Typearatory,
Collegiate, Philosophical and Liferary Hepartments. Councyratory Course in Justic.
Art and Riscattlon Nchool. Beautifully situated
in Valley of Virginia. on N. W. H. H. Mar. Honoba,
Olinate unexcelled. Elegant Equipment. Write in Valley of Virginia, and Elegant Equipment of Chinado Uncreeded, the County of Conference of Chinado University of Chinado Challegue to CHAS, L., COUKE, Supt., Hollins, Va.

WASHINGTON & LEE UNIVERSITY, Lexington, Va. Addenio, Law: Engineering, Opens Fort & For Catalogue address C, W. C. LEE, President

r Cainlogue address G.W.U.B.S., Fressen LAW SCHOOL SHINGTON AND LINE DISTRIBUTY, Josington, V. J. A. Graven Prof. Com. and Stat. Law. J. Han pla Tucker, Prof. Eguity, Constitutional Law one Sept. 6. For Catalogue address



TRINITY WASHINGTON, PA.
A Boarding School for Boys, Preparing them for College or Business.

Home School, Limited Number, Military, Refined Surroundings, Healthful Location, Spacious and Beautiful Grounds. Apply to J. B. Wheeler, A. M., Head Master, or W. W. SMITH, Washington, Pa. MRS. M. STEVENS HART'S

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

MISS MAE BELLE HART'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG CHILDREN

1316 and 1318 Market Street.

Second annual session begins September 11, 1892. The Island cars and electric motor partitle door. The school consists of Frimary, Graumar, Academic and College Preparatory Departments. Mrs. Hart is assisted by a full corps of efficient and experienced teachers. The instruction is thorough and systematic. Doys received in the Primary and first year Grammar departments. ments.
For circulars and further information, address
the Principal,
MRS. M. STEVENS HART,
1025
No. 727 Main Street.

PLUMBING, ETC.

VALVES,

COCKS.

UNIONS.

GAS AND STEAM

AND

HOT

WATER HEATING



TRIMBLE & LUTZ, 1416 and 1418 Market Street, Wheeling, W. V.

WILLIAM HARE & SON,

Practical Plumbers, Gas & Steam Fitters,

No. 38 TWELFTH STREET. All work done promptly at reasonable prices. GEORGE HIBBERD & SON, (Successors to Thompson & Hibbert)

GAS ANDSTEAM FITTERS, BRASS FOUNDERS, Specialties:—Natural Gas Supplies, Steam Heating and Ventilation. 1314 MARET ST. WHEELING, W.VA. 509-All work promptly done at most reasons-ble prices.

FINANCIAL. G. LAMB, President Jos. SEYBOLD, Cashler. J. A. JEFFERSON, Assistant Cashler.

Bank of Wheeling!

CAPITAL \$200,000, PAID IN. WHEELING, W. VA. DIRECTORS: A. J. Clarke. Joseph F. Paull. James Cummina. Henry Bieberson. Hannibal Forbea. Joseph Seybold. Gibson Lamb.

Interest paid on special deposits.

Issues drafts on England Ireland and Scotland.

myll JOSEPH SEYBULD, Cashier. CALL AND GET A

Nickel Plated Savings Bank AT THE -

Wheeling Title and Trust Co.'s,

1315 MARKET STREET. BANK OF THE OHIO VALLEY.

DIRECTORS: William A. Isett.
J. a. Miller.
E. M. Atkinson.
Henry Speyer.
Jacob
C. F. D. Jacob
G. F. P. JEPSON, Cashler.

EXCHANGE BANK. CAPITAL \$200,000.

J. N. VANCE...... L. S. DELAPLAIN..... DIRECTORS:

N. Vanca George E. Stifet.

M. Brown, William Ellingham.

S. Delaplain, A. W. Kelley.

J. N. Vanco.
J. M. Brown.
L. S. Delaphain.
John Frew.
John Frew.
Drafts issued on England. Irelan 1. Scotland and all points in Europe.
JOHN J. JONES. Cashlet. *JOB WORK *

NEATLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED AT THE INTELLIGENCER JOB ROOMS